(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2622.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1797.

BERLIN, *April* 15.

WE are confidently assured that a general peace with the Germanic empire and the French republic, will be speedily concluded, owing to the active mediation of his Prussian majesty, which has been expressly desired by France. Certain it is that the best harmony subsists between our court and the French Directory, and that this good understanding will be of great weight at the approaching conclusion of a general peace. The marquis de Lucchesini's journey to Italy was of a pacificatory nature.

HAMBURG, *April* 18.

It is said that Russia has made an alliance with Sweden and Denmark for an armed neutrality, as in the year 1780, for the protection of commerce.

PARIS, *April* 11.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

The Executive Directory has just received a copy of a proclamation of the *self-distant* Louis XVIII. to the French. Too much publicity cannot be given to this paper, which no longer leaves any doubt either as to the mad project of overthrowing the republic and constitution adopted by the French nation, or as to the existence of royal agents and the plots concerted by them.

Persuaded by the indignation it will excite in the breast of every Frenchman, the Executive Directory thinks that it cannot do better than forewarn the citizens of the snares placed beneath their feet, by publishing to all France this odious manifesto. It is as follows:

Louis XVIII to the French.

A profound grief penetrates our breast every time we see Frenchmen groaning in captivity through their attachment to the safety of France.—But will it satisfy your tyrants to have procured new victims? In this conspiracy which they impute to them, in the papers they publish so fastidiously, will they not seek pretexts *to calumniate our intentions*? Is it not to be dreaded, finally, that, either by forging papers, or by throwing out subtle insinuations, they will attempt to paint us to you in false colours?

It is our duty to admonish you against a perfidy which the experience of what is past authorises us to foresee: it is our duty to manifest to you the sentiments with which our heart is filled. The tyrants envelope themselves in the shades of mystery;—a father dreads not to be seen by his children. Those of our faithful subjects whom we have appointed to instruct you as to your true interests, will retrace in this paper the instructions they have received. Those whom the purity of their zeal, and the wisdom of their principles, will entitle to our confidence in future, will here read aforehand the instructions which will be given to them. Finally, all the French, who, sharing our love for the country, wish to concur towards saving it, will instruct themselves in the rules they ought to follow: and all France, acquainted with the end to which every one should concur in concert, and the means which ought to be employed, will form a judgment for itself of the good which it ought to expect from it.

We have said to our agents, (note, by the Directory: Dunan, Brottier, and Lavilluernois) and we repeat to them incessantly—"Bring back our people to the holy religion of their forefathers, and to the paternal government which so long constituted the glory and happiness of France. Explain to them, the constitution of the state has been calumniated because it has been misunderstood. Instruct them to distinguish it from the regime which had been too long introduced. Shew them, that it is alike opposite to anarchy and despotism, the two scourges which are as odious to us as they are to them, but which alternately have afflicted France since she has no longer had a king. Consult wise and enlightened men as to the new degrees of perfection, of which that constitution may be susceptible, and make known to the forms it has prescribed to effect its amelioration. Affirm that we are adopting the most efficacious measures to preserve it from the injuries of time, and from the attacks of authority itself. Guarantee once more the oblivion of errors, of injuries, and even of crimes. Quench in every breast the smallest wish of private revenges, which we are resolved to repress with severity. Transmit to us the public will as to the regulations which are calculated to correct abuses, the reform of which will be the constant object of our solicitude. Apply all your attention to prevent the return of that regime of blood, which has cost us so many tears, and with which our wretched subjects are still menaced. Direct the choice they are about to make towards men of worth, friends of order and peace, who are at the same time incapable of betraying the liberty of the French name, and whole ty-

rannies, intelligence and courage may help us to restore the happiness to our people. Promise rewards proportionate to their services, to the military of every rank, and to the members of the administration who shall co-operate towards the re-establishment of religion, laws, and the legitimate authority. But, in the re-establishment of them, avoid the employment of the atrocious means which were practised to overthrow them. Expect from the public opinion a success which it alone can render solid and durable; or, if it should be necessary to have recourse to *force of arms*, do not at least employ this cruel force until the last extremity, and to give it a just and necessary force.

Frenchmen! All the documents you may meet with in conformity to these sentiments, we shall glory in avowing. If any should be presented to you in which you should not recognise these characters, reject them as the productions of liars: they are not in conformity with our hearts.

Given on the 10th of March of the year of Grace 1797, and of our reign the second.

(Signed) LOUIS.

LONDON, *April* 26.

The following was the position of the French and Austrian armies at the time the truce between them was signed.

The French army is divided into three divisions; that of the right directs its march to Gratz, in order to penetrate into Hungary; that of the centre, commanded by general Buonaparte in person, is destined to force the archduke to retreat into Austria, to follow him thither, and to march straight to Vienna; and the division of the left, commanded by general Masséna, was charged with bearing down from the country of Tyrol on Saltzburg, while another corps, under the orders of general Joubert, was to surprise Inspruck. All these different corps were ordered to form a junction under the walls of Vienna, after having turned the archduke, or if they should not be able to cut him off from the capital to drive him under its walls.

The Austrians likewise were divided into different corps, the strongest of which under the command of the archduke, makes head against general Buonaparte. His royal highness defends inch by inch in the same manner as last year proved so successful in Suabia and Batavia. When the last accounts came away he occupied Knittefield, on the left banks of the Murr, his left wing being supported by Gratz. General count Spork occupied a position at Muhron on the banks of the same river, to the right of the archduke, to cover the road to Salzburg, and to maintain the communication of the archduke's army with that of Tyrol.

Field marshal lieutenant Kerpen, commander in chief of the Imperial troops in Tyrol, occupied the strong position of Sterzig, on the Eisach, between Brixen and Inspruck; while general Laudohn, in a manner worthy of the great name he bears, firmly maintained his position at Meran, on the Adige, threatening the left flank of general Masséna, between Botzen and Brixen.

From this brief statement, it will be easy to account for the last events which have taken place in Tyrol and Styria.—The archduke was obliged to draw nearer to Austria, in order to concentrate his force, and to be joined by the expected reinforcements; while Buonaparte must extend his line in proportion as he advances, and gets to a greater distance from the succours he expects from France. As his communication with general Masséna was in danger of being cut off by general count Spork, he was the more obliged to order the troops in Tyrol to draw nearer to his army, as these troops were constantly threatened in front by field-marshal lieutenant Kerpen, and on their left by general Laudohn, the corps of which generals were daily reinforced by great numbers of armed peasants, and might consequently be able to surround them. They were of course, constrained to abandon Botzen, Brixen and the country of Tyrol, and to file by their right to Styria, to support general Buonaparte.

April 28.

The fleet at Spithead continues perfectly satisfied with the terms agreed on by the admiralty, and are in the best state to proceed to sea.

April 29.

Lord Bridport sailed yesterday morning from St. Helen's with the fleet under his command—The wind, however, changing in the course of the day, the fleet was forced to put back to St. Helen's.—Three of the ships at Portsmouth, the Marlborough, Minotaur and Ramillies, persist in demanding that their particular grievances be redressed. They have not yet hoisted their anchors. The rest of the fleet, however, make no part with them.

The following letter was received this morning from [illegible] (Sun) correspondent at Deal:

"A person belonging to this town was landed in town this day from a vessel which left Hamburg last Sunday. He brings an account that a messenger had arrived there from Vienna in five days, with an account of some great advantages gained by the Austrians over the French, but had not time to learn the particulars."

If this information be correct, the messenger must have left Vienna five days later than the date of the intelligence from that capital, received by the mail yesterday.

Private letters received yesterday by the Hamburg mail, brought intelligence that general Buonaparte was certainly empowered by the French Directory, to offer ultimately such terms to the emperor as may lead to a general pacification. [Sun.]

May 3.

Of the Mutiny in the Fleet.

The following interesting particulars of the origin, progress and termination, of the late unfortunate mutiny on board the Channel fleet, are given by an officer of rank on board the Royal George:—"In the month of February last petitions were sent from all the line of battle ships at Portsmouth to lord Howe, but being all written by one person, and couched in the same language, it was presumed they were only the productions of some factious or mad brained individuals who were too contemptible for notice; the petitions were therefore thrown aside, and obtained no answers, which on our return to port from the last cruise, occasioned a correspondence by letter to be kept up and passed from ship to ship, through the whole fleet, till at length it was unanimously agreed upon, that no ship should lift an anchor till a redress of grievances was obtained. In this state matters remained till the 15th ult. when admiral Bridport ordered the signal for the fleet to prepare for sea; but, instead of weighing anchor, three cheers were given from the Queen Charlotte, as the signal of disaffection, which was in like manner followed by every ship in the fleet. The officers were thunder-struck, and tried various means to bring the men to a sense of their duty, but without effect. The next day a boat from each ship was demanded, and two men from the crew of each were appointed delegates to represent the whole—Lord Howe's cabin was deemed the most proper place for their deliberations.

On the 17th, every man in the fleet was sworn to support the cause in which they had embarked; even the admiral's body servants, were not exempted from the oath. The next proceedure was the ropes, *in terrorem*, at the fore-yard-arm, and turning all the officers out of the fleet who had behaved in a tyrannical manner; thank God we had but one of that description in our ship, who was a master's mate. On the 18th, the lords of the admiralty arrived here, in the course of which, and the two following days, several propositions were made by them to reduce the fleet to obedience, but ineffectually. On the twenty-first admirals Gardner, Colpoys and Pole, went on board the Queen Charlotte, in order to confer with the delegates, who had in a great measure, become converts to the admirals, but could settle nothing, as the two delegates from our ship (the Royal George) were on shore at the printer's, it being resolved that all our proceedings should be committed to the press. On their return on board the Queen Charlotte, they informed the convention and the admirals, that it was the determination of the crew belonging to the Royal George, to agree to nothing that should not be sanctioned by parliament, and guaranteed by the king's proclamation; which so disappointed and irritated admiral Gardner, that he seized one of the delegates by the collar, and swore he would have them all hanged, with every fifth man throughout the fleet. This act of intemperance so exasperated the crew against the gallant admiral, that it was with the utmost difficulty he escaped from the ship with his life. The delegates from the Royal George now returned to their ship and informed the crew of what had happened, who, after some consultation, resolved on summoning all the delegates on board their ship, which was done by hoisting the red or bloody flag, which struck terror through the whole fleet, (as the signal was not generally understood) and particularly to the officers, who trembled for the consequences, fearing that something dreadfully hostile was intended. It was at this moment that the much respected lord Bridport's flag was struck, with a resolution never to display it again, which drew tears from almost all the officers. The fleet were proceeded to load their guns, ordered watch to be kept the same as at sea, and put every thing in a state of defence, keeping every officer to his respective ship. This was a proper precaution, as the ruthless of admiral Gardner had so inflamed the minds of the men, that something very serious was apprehended. On the 22nd the men were somewhat pacified, and caused two letters to be written, one to the lords of the admiralty, stating the cause of their conduct on the preceding day; the other to lord Bridport, in which they styled him their father and friend, and avowed the intent of their hearts to him. This had a good effect, for on the 23d, the admiral returned to his ship, and schools, &c. &c.

and after a ſhort addreſs to the crew, in which he told them the painful buſineſs of the laſt week would be a means of hurrying him ſhortly to his grave, he informed them that he had brought with him a redreſs of all the grievances, and his majeſty's pardon for the offenders, which, after ſome deliberation, were accepted, when every man returned to his duty.

PORTSMOUTH, *April 23.*

LETTERS.

Ten, A. M.

Laſt night admiral Sir Alan Gardner went on board his majeſty's ſhip Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, in conſequence of their turning the commander, captain Lock, on ſhore. He inquired the reaſon, and told them their petition was complied with, and would be ſanctioned by parliment.

Some of the ſeamen behaved rather rugedly, ſo that the admiral loſt his temper, and ſaid, "They were not ſeamen!" and that he was not afraid to ſtand under the yard arm, where a rope was fixed to hang the firſt perſon who ſhould offend them.

Had it not been for two or three of the men, who had ſailed with him, and who declared that the admiral was one of the braveſt men in the world, he certainly would have been hanged.

As ſoon as the admiral left the ſhip, and went on board of his own, the Royal Sovereign, a boat was ſent to the Royal George, admiral lord Bridport's ſhip, with orders from the delegates, who were on board the Queen Charlotte, for a red flag to be hoiſted at the fore-top-maſt head, which flag ſignifies a boat manned and armed from every ſhip, to be immediately got ready.

Captain Domet, commander of the Royal George, ſaid, while lord Bridport's flag flew on board a ſhip he commanded, "I'll be damned if that flag ſhall be hoiſted but with lord Bridport's order." The men then inſtantly haled down lord Bridport's flag, and hoiſted the red one—ſince which lord Bridport's flag has not been hoiſted.

Twelve—noon.

Admiral Gardner ſent to know the meaning of that flag being hoiſted, but they would not ſuffer the boat along-ſide. He then went himſelf, in company with admiral Pole; but they would not admit him on board, nor tell him what they meant.

They, however, ſaid, if admiral Pole came by himſelf, and in his own boat, they had no objection to hear what he had to ſay.

Admiral Pole accordingly went, and aſked them why the ſignal was made, as they had been informed their petition would be complied with? They anſwered, that from admiral Gardner's talk, they ſuppoſed there was ſomething making a head againſt them, and they were all determined to die rather than ſubmit.

On board ſeveral of the ſhips, the ſeamen have taken poſſeſſion of all the arms and keys of the magazines.

Another letter of the ſame date.

This morning Mr ——, firſt lieutenant of the Glory, of 98 guns, was ſent on ſhore, with his baggage, by the ſhip's company.

Two of the lieutenants of the Duke have been ordered on ſhore from the crew.

One o'clock, A. M.

Captain Sir Richard Bickerton, of the Ramillies; and captain Nichols, of the Marlborough; of 74 guns each, have been obliged to quit their ſhips.

It is reported a captain of a frigate is confined on board in irons.

A purſer of one of the line of battle ſhips would certainly have been hung yeſterday, had it not been for the ſupplication of the captain.

Another letter of the ſame date.

This morning earl Spencer and other lords of the admiralty, went from hence about 1 o'clock for London.

Many commanders have been obliged to quit their ſhips till the buſineſs is ſettled.

A number of men belonging to the different ſhips at Spithead, have been ducked from the yard-arm, tied to a handſpike, or crow bar, for being in liquor.

Any perſon may go on board any of the ſhips, but not a ſoul is ſuffered to return without leave from the Queen Charlotte.

It is reported a rafcally attorney is at the head of this melancholy buſineſs.

Another letter.

Eight, P. M.

In conſequence of many of the ſeamen cheering from the royal hoſpital at Haſler, 2 men were deputed from the Queen Charlotte to inform them, that if they did not behave in the moſt orderly manner, they would take them on board and flog them, and return them to the hoſpital again, for they had nothing to do with the buſineſs.

Another letter.

Eleven, P. M.

Great exertions are made, and thoſe with effect, to keep the men ſober; all who tranſgreſs are firſt flogged and then ducked. A corporal of marines who was heard to ſay he thought they were not going the right way about the buſineſs, had ſcarcely cloſed the ſentence when a rope was put round his body, and he was haled up to the yard-arm, and from thence let down to the depth of 5 fathoms, ſeveral times. They have ſerved ſeveral others in like manner, in the different ſhips—but in every other reſpect their behaviour is orderly, and they profeſs the greateſt attachment to their king and conſtitution.

BOSTON, *June 19.*

IMPORTANT!

Yeſterday arrived here, captain Henſhaw, 46 days from London, left the Downs the 9th May; we have not been able to procure the papers for this day—but are informed he has brought London papers that contain the articles of PEACE between FRANCE and the EMPEROR—that the people of England are in the greateſt agitation poſſible—and if immediate peace does not take place, a revolution muſt follow, as *Johnny Bull* is now left alone to combat the invincible and all conquering republic of France——Ca ira.

[Chronicle.]

Captain Henſhaw arrived here yeſterday, in 46 days from London—by him we have received Engliſh prints to May 4, only—the report that he brought the articles of the ſeparate treaty of peace between his Imperial majeſty and the French nation, is conſequently a miſtake—indeed, we have ſeen captain H. and find he brings no later news of any kind, than was received by the Telemachus.

[Boſton Price Current.]

NEW-YORK, *June 21.*

Mr. PITT's DISMISSAL.

From captain Trueman, of the ſloop Delight, arrived here laſt Saturday from Antigua, via New-London, in 22 days, we learn, that on the 22d ult. (three days previouſly to his ſailing) a diſpatch boat arrived at Antigua, from Barbadoes, and another from St. Kitt's, both of which brought intelligence of Mr. Pitt's having been ſucceeded in office by the marquis of Landſdowne.

This news was brought by the Britiſh packet, which had arrived, after a ſhort paſſage, at Barbadoes.—Captain Trueman ſaw the account in an Antigua newſpaper. The account was inſerted as official.

[We preſume, that the above, reſpecting Pitt, was mere report. If it is true, the account muſt have been received there in 15 days from London, which would reach down to May 9. This, however, is not probable. Our London dates are of May 6, and make no mention of ſo important a circumſtance.]

June 23.

Yeſterday arrived here, in 7 days from Halifax, his Britannic majeſty's packet Prince Erneſt, captain Schuyler. By this arrival we have London news to the 6th of May—no later than by the Orion—though we ſelect ſeveral important articles which did not find their way into our Cork papers—They follow under the date of

HALIFAX, June 8.

Laſt evening arrived here his majeſty's packet, Prince Erneſt, in 28 days from Falmouth. We have received papers by her to the 6th of May, and have extracted from them the intereſting intelligence of peace concluded between the emperor and the French republic. Mr. Hammond had arrived at Vienna, and the ſtrongeſt expectations were entertained that a general peace would immediately take place. The embargo ſtill continued in the ports of France. The moſt perfect order was reſtored in the fleet at Spithead—the firſt diviſion of which, under Sir Alan Gardner, had dropt down, the other diviſions were preparing to follow, and the whole fleet was immediately to proceed to ſea. The men, grateful to government for the indulgence ſhewn them, go to ſea with increaſed enthuſiaſm to meet the enemies of their country.

The following are the moſt intereſting articles which are contained in the London papers.

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Baſſet, one of the king's meſſengers, arrived at lord Grenville's office yeſterday, with diſpatches from Sir Morton Eden, his majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Vienna, dated the 22d ult. They contain an ample confirmation of the important intelligence, announced to the public in our laſt paper. The preliminaries of peace between his Imperial majeſty and the French republic, were ſigned on the 18th inſt. between his royal highneſs the archduke Charles and general Buonaparte.

We believe we may ſtate, with ſome degree of confidence, that the baſis on which the preliminary articles of peace were agreed to, was—that the emperor conſented to cede to the French republic the Low Countries, the county of Nice, Savoy and Avignon. The other complicated parts of the general arrangement for the peace of Germany, and, we hope, of Europe, are to be held at Baſle, to which his Britannic majeſty has the option of ſending an ambaſſador if he pleaſes. Mr. Hammond will, therefore, arrive at Vienna very opportunely to repair thither, as he is charged with full powers to treat for this country. Mr. Hammond was met at Dreſden on the 25th ult. on his journey to Vienna.

We cannot but regard the nature of thoſe preliminaries as favourable to Great-Britain, under all the circumſtances of the caſe.—The French, by admitting of a congreſs, have abandoned that ſilly and vain ſtipulation of treating for peace only at Paris, to which all the powers of Europe, who wiſhed to ſue for it, were to ſend their plenipotentiaries. As a ceſſation of arms on the continent has alſo been agreed on, in order to give time to ſettle the various points which muſt come under diſcuſſion, we may hope that the appointment of a congreſs may lead to a favourable reſult. From the particulars which are already known, we diſcover the charming proſpect of a general peace.

But whatever may be the ultimate effect of the peace between Auſtria and France, one material advantage is certain to be derived by this country from that event—the ſtate of exile from England to Vienna will henceforward ceaſe, and the vote of parliament will only be to cover the advances hitherto made to his Imperial majeſty. Such is the purport of a declaration made in the houſe of commons laſt night, by the chancellor of the exchequer.

In regard to the eccleſiaſtical electorates, and every thing which relates to the new arrangement of the territories on the Rhine, which heretofore made a part of the Germanic empire, that the houſe of Auſtria could not of itſelf ſurrender; and upon theſe points it is agreed that there ſhall be held a congreſs.

The diſpatches brought by Mr. Baſſet, in addition to the intelligence above ſtated, mention the diſaſtrous condition of the Imperial armies, prior to the preliminaries of peace being ſigned, as related in the official letters contained in the laſt French papers.

The conſternation at Vienna was beyond deſcription. It is ſaid that the head quarters of the French army were only eight poſts from that city. Moſt, if not all the royal family had quitted the place; and Sir Morton Eden had packed up all his valuables to ſet off.—Not a poſt horſe was to be hired on account of the general flight. On the other hand, however, the very beſt precautions had been taken for the defence of the city in caſe of extremities, and the greateſt loyalty was manifeſted by all deſcriptions of perſons capable of bearing arms.

On the receipt of the news from the continent yeſterday, conſols roſe to fifty-one, but they afterwards gradually fell to fifty eight.

The Dublin mail of the 1ſt inſt. came to hand yeſterday. Its contents are of conſiderable importance. It appears that government are in poſſeſſion of ſuch documents belonging to the united Iriſhmen at Belfaſt, as place beyond all doubt the intentions of malecontents "to overthrow the conſtitution, and betray the country into the hands of the enemy." His excellency the lord lieutenant has ſent a meſſage to the houſe of commons upon this important ſubject.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 22.*

By a report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, laid before the houſe of repreſentatives by the committee of ways and means, it appears that the receipts of revenue for one year, ending 31ſt March laſt, were 9,405,098 dollars, 4 cents; and the expenditure in the ſame period 8,728,473 dollars, 50 cents; leaving a balance, ſubject to future warrants, of 676,624 dollars, 54 cents. Of the appropriation made at the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs there remain unexpended 3,001,288 dollars, 37 cents.

The ſecretary alſo ſtates, that the revenue has been progreſſively increaſing;—in ſome of the principal ports, the quantity and value of imports have diminiſhed this ſeaſon;—ſeveral of the laſt appropriations are inadequate to the objects deſignated;—new revenues ought, therefore, to be eſtabliſhed for every new expence which may be incurred;—proviſion ought to be made for payment of the ſums which may be awarded purſuant to the 6th article of the treaty with Great-Britain;—ſufficient funds ſhould be pledged for the payment of the intereſt, and reimburſement of the principal of any ſums to be raiſed by loan; the public intereſt would be benefited by ſpecifying that ſuch loan ſhould be refunded in five years at furtheſt;—the New-York bank loan has been diſcharged; the ſum due to the bank of the United States is reduced to 4,750,000;—and there remain unſold 2220 bank ſhares.

Annapolis, June 29.

The Preſident of the United States has nominated ELBRIDGE GERRY, Eſq; of Maſſachuſetts, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the French republic, in the place of FRANCIS DANA, Eſq; who has declined that appointment.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. XVII.

"With wild conjectures every forehead teems"

ANON.—

BY miſlaying a number of the Inſpector, I have given riſe to ſuch a variety of conjectures, the ſubject of which ſeems to be of ſo important a nature, that I ſhall attempt to bring ſome of theſe ſagacious ſurmiſes into one point of view, that I may, in ſome meaſure, facilitate the intereſting diſcovery. The firſt ſhrewd gueſs, which I have heard of on the diſappearance of the Inſpector, was that the poor fellow had been overtaken, in ſome of his ſolitary perambulations, by the violence of the late ſtorm, and precipitated headlong into the river; but diſcovering that no perſon has been miſſed, and, wittily, recollecting that by this time his flimſy brain muſt be nearly exhauſted, it was concluded that, if the accident had happened, the lightneſs of his head would have ſupported him above water, and therefore, the conjecture was given up as improbable. An obſerver of acute penetration who is always fond of tracing effects to phyſical cauſes, thought it probable, that as the Inſpector, even in the temperate ſeaſon was much diſpoſed to be acrimonious, his bilious conſtitution had been ſo ſtrongly operated upon by the hot weather, that he had expired in the ſpleen; or that, being unable to accompliſh his purpoſe, he had died of chagrin and diſappointment. But Mr. Lovelittle, with much ſtronger probability, ſuſpects that the public is indebted, for the ſilence of the Inſpector, to the irreſiſtible talents of his lady, who, he ſays, declared implacable enmity againſt him as ſoon as ſhe had read his laſt number.

But, however theſe ſage ſurmiſers may feel themſelves mortified at ſeeing their conjectures, thus early, confuted, I can aſſure them, for their conſolation, that they are not the only perſons diſappointed. I have this moment before me a letter from an unknown correſpondent on this ſubject, from which it appears that

the wits of the day gave a loose to such a series of elegant and bitter sarcasms, that, for the benefit of the next compiler of a system of rhetoric, I will subjoin a few examples, which no doubt, will do immortal credit to the wits of this metropolis, as well as to him who shall first have the honour of publishing them—I have, however, promised the letter itself which I here subjoin.

Mr. Inspector,

Though I am little interested in the success of your paper, and shall, in all probability never see another, being here only by accident, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of informing you of the sarcastic joy with which your obsequies were chanted—You must know then, reverend Sir, that when the Gazette for last week made its appearance without the Inspector, I was in company with several gentlemen of the city who appear glad of any little amusement whatever, and confessed that, for want of better employment, they did sometimes look over your paper. If, however, I may be allowed to judge from appearances (and what traveller is not?) their taste has been much better exercised in beef and wine than composition. But to my subject, when the Inspector was missed, a very sapient looking gentleman, after a solemn pause, in which he seemed to be collecting all the energy of wit into a single focus, exclaimed, with great self-approbation—"God bless us! can we survive this loss?"—was not this severe?—a second wit, with all the reverie of "a quick conception and easy delivery," which you know is Mr. Pope's definition of wit, declared, "he thought the town should go in mourning," while a third, with no less bitterness, thought "it was a pity, for it was, that poor Eumenes should be put to death before he got a sight of the mistress for whom he died." I was afterwards informed that Eumenes was the hero of a story now on hand. I am sure, Mr. Inspector, that had you been present, as these stinging strokes of satire were collecting, you would have trembled almost to dissolution. I have scarcely ever seen so many threatning aspects; but when the violence was all over I could not help muttering to myself "parturient montes, &c." However, as I had much of a foreign countenance, and European air about me, the company concluded that I also was venting my wit on you, though, as one of them learnedly observed, I expressed myself *in French*. This, Sir, is a tribute from your very humble servant,

VIATOR.

I acknowledge myself under strong obligations to my unknown well-wisher, but as he has not inserted the names of the gentlemen, of whose wit he has given us so brilliant a specimen, I now give them information that, whenever they are disposed to lay claim to their illustrious offspring, their names shall stand in capitals, as soon as communicated to the Inspector.

However, as this paper is only intended to convince the world that the Inspector is neither blown away, dead of the spleen, or scalded to death, I will conclude with a single verse from a celebrated lyric bard of very modern date.

"——————What devils now a' days
"The butchering shop of criticism employs!
"Rack senseless blockhead now cuts up and slays
"Dull, silly men—pert—stupid—idle pettish *boys*."

M.

Dr. DAWS's directions for the treatment of persons drowned, &c.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Restored to life, to their parents, }
To their families, and to the state, } 2139.

The managers earnestly hope that this card will be always at hand, as by the resuscitative process being immediately employed, an immense number of lives will be restored.

Occidit, qui non servat.

"*What thou doest—do quickly.*"

THE DROWNED.

1. Convey carefully the body, with the head raised, to the nearest convenient house.

2. Strip, dry the body, and clean the mouth and nostrils.

3. Young Children between two persons in a hot bed.

4. An Adult—Lay the body on a blanket or bed, and in cold weather near the fire—In warm seasons the air should be freely admitted.

5. It is to be gently rubbed with flannel, sprinkled with spirits, and a heated warming pan, covered, may be lightly moved over the back and spine.

6. *To restore breathing*—Introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows (when no apparatus) into *one* nostril; the *other* with the mouth closed, inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free;—repeat this process till LIFE appears.

7. Tobacco smoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.

8. The BREAST to be fomented with *hot spirits*; if no signs of life appear, the WARM BATH—of hot bricks, &c. applied to the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet.

9. Electricity *early employed* by a Medical Assistant.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with *snow, ice* or *cold water*.—Restore circulation, &c. by *slow degrees*, and, after some time, if necessary, the plan to be employed for the resuscitation of drowned persons.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

1. A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein, and cupping-glasses may be applied to the head and neck: Leeches also to the temples.

2. The other methods of treatment, the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS OR LIGHTNING.

COLD WATER to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals—If the body feels cold, employ gradual *warmth*, and the plans of the drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The BODY is to be laid on a bed, &c. with the the head a little raised; the neckcloth, &c. removed—Obtain immediately medical assistance, as the *modes of treatment must be varied* according to the circumstances of the patient.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. On signs of returning life, a tea-spoon full of warm water may be given;—and if swallowing be returned, warm wine or diluted brandy.—To be put into a warm bed, and, if disposed to sleep, he will awake perfectly restored.

2. THE PLANS *above recommended are to be used for 3 or 4 hours. It is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons as irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance.*

3.—ELECTRICITY AND BLEEDING NEVER TO BE EMPLOYED, UNLESS BY THE DIRECTION OF THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

Anne-Arundel county, St. James's parish, June 14, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne Arundel county court, in court sitting, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CLARKE's HOPE, of which the subscriber is seized, situate and lying on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, according to the provisions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN PARRISH, by his guardian
SARAH PARRISH.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to JOHN GASSAWAY, who is authorised to receive the same, in order that the debts may be ascertained, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC MAYO, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

SARAH ANNE MAYO, Executrix.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders in the additional capital of the Patowmack Company, are requested to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each share by them held, to Wm. Hartshorne, treasurer, on or before the 15th day of next month.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON,
} Directors.

June 6.

In CHANCERY, June 9th, 1797.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOHN CAMPBELL, trustee, as stated in his report this day filed, of the real estate of ROSANNA HANSLEY COATES, part of which was sold at 37/6, and the residue at 25/ per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the fourth Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the fourteenth day of july next, at twelve o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

THE real estate of GILBERT IRELAND, late of Calvert county, deceased, consisting of two tracts of land, lying in the said county, viz. LYON's CREEK, containing three hundred and eighty four acres and three quarters of an acre, and part of DUNKIRK, adjoining thereto and containing forty-nine acres and one half of an acre.

This land is situated in the upper part of Calvert county, on the river Patuxent, and is bounded on one side by Lyon's creek. It is distant about two miles from the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, and five from Pig-Point, in Anne-Arundel county. The land is generally level, is of good quality, and there are about fifteen acres of low ground which may be easily converted into meadows; it is under a good fence, and there is a sufficiency of fire wood.

The improvements are a brick dwelling-house with two rooms below and three above, with suitable out-houses. This land has also the advantage of a good fishery, and the part of the river on which it lies has been for many years a harbour for ships and smaller vessels. A plot of the land is prepared, and will be shewn at the sale.

The terms are as follow: The purchaser must give bond with approved security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale, and on the ratification and confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money, a deed will be executed to the purchaser by the subscriber, as trustee, conveying all the right, title, interest and estate, in the said lands, which was vested in the said Gilbert Ireland.

The creditors of the said Gilbert Ireland, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, at the chancery-office, within six months from the fourteenth day of July above mentioned.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

June 15, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on th 20th day of July next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD's PARCELS and BIRKHEAD's MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

June 14, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the first day of July, 1797, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FORTY FOUR acres of LAND, more or less, called PROCTOR's FOREST, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of BENJAMIN LUSBY, to satisfy debts due JASPER EDWARD TILLY, and others. The sale to commence on the premises at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 10, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he intends to apply to Charles county court, at next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called BOARMAN's MANOR, and also to mark and bound the part of the said tract of land called BOARMAN's MANOR, of which the subscriber is seized.

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, Charles county, June 12, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Annapolis, without any provocation, on Saturday the 3d of June, 1797, an apprentice lad named JOHN LOCKEY, by trade a shoemaker, about nineteen years and a half of age, five feet five or six inches high, slender made, with long red hair, and freckled face, when spoke to has a down look, and thin visage; he can read and write; had on a nankeen tailor's jacket and trousers, and a white jacket sprigged with silver, and one dito with a silver cord in it, and one striped jacket, two ruffled bosom shirts, black hat, and long quartered pumps, and a French watch in his pocket. He is a good workman at both men and womens shoes; he may probably change his name to avoid detection. Whoever secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All persons are forewarned harbouring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, Maryland.

THERE is on the plantation of the Misses Hood, on the Head of South river, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, seven years old, branded on the left shoulder with the letter M. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES HOPPER.

THE subscriber being appointed collector of the revenue for the 7th division of survey No. 1, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that his office is now held at the treasurer's office, in this city, where entries of stills, licences for selling of foreign distilled spirits, and wines, can be obtained; he begs attention will be paid to this notice, as he is determined to exact the penalties arising thereon.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector.

Annapolis, June 4, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and there abouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Easton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, all will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER.
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been some time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto, of different colours; Morocco and kid sandal vamps, handsomely worked, boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th of January last, a negro girl called TRACE, she is about eighteen years of age, has a smooth face, small eyes, white teeth, flat nose, and no breasts, and is not very black; she was raised in the neighbourhood of the Mr. WAYMANS's, on South river, and was seen there since she left me. Mr. JOHN BRICE, in Annapolis, owns her grand-mother, perhaps she has got with her. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought to me, living near Montgomery Court-House.

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age; when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a short well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 20, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

Will stand this season, to cover mares, at South-river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at six guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if sent with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat. Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchinson's Thistle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade; she was the dam of Mr. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowsy, Torismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great great grand-dam by Makelels, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

Will cover this season, at West river, at the farm of RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; at eight dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, READY CASH, or at twelve dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is paid by the first day of October next.

BELSIZE,

A FINE bay colt, now rising four years old, full fifteen hands high, he was got by Governor STONE's high bred imported horse PAYMASTER, his dam by CHARLES CARROLL, (of Carrollton) Esq's. well known horse BADGER, his grand-dam by col. LLOYD's horse TRAVELLER, his great-grand-dam by col. TASKER's imported horse OTHELLO, his great great-grand-dam by the imported horse OLD SPARK, out of the high bred imported mare QUEEN MAB.

Good pasturage, in a good fence, GRATIS, for those mares with which the cash is sent, and for others at three shillings and nine-pence per week. No mare will be received unless the cash, or a note, is sent with her to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, overseer, who will superintend, but not be answerable for escapes or any other accidents.

At the same place will cover the well known coach horse HARDY, now rising ten years old, at four dollars, if the money is sent with the mare, or six dollars if paid by the first day of October next.

DON PEDRO,

A Jack Ass, got by ROYAL GIFT, (a remarkable sure foal getter) will also cover at the same place, at six dollars sent with the mare, or eight dollars paid by the first day of October next.

Good pasturage for mares, but none will be received unless the cash, or a note, is sent with them to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. 10 w

April 25, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of April, a negro woman who says her name is ANNE, she is about five feet five inches high, chunky built; her clothing is a calico gown, brown flannel petticoat, and white linen apron. His owner is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other charges.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 3, 1797. 6

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open fields, with comfortable dwelling-houses to each tenement, as the tenant may choose. Those lands are in the highest estimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with success.

They are forty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth, in the vicinity of six considerable manufacturing mills. Meadow land, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands consist of the very best low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for those who wish to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the first day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the Elkwood mills, in the county aforesaid, to meet and grant leases to all those who wish to become tenants. It is expected that sufficient evidences of responsibility and good character, will, in every case, accompany an application—for no person will be treated with who does not produce the same.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company,

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmack river.

"AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or "any two of them, shall and may require "any sum or sums of money, in equal proportions "from each and every proprietor, as may from time "to time be necessary for carrying on the building "of the said bridge, and, after giving three months "public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the "directors to sue for and recover, in the name of the "company, such unpaid requisition, with all costs and "charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon "from the time the same should have been paid; "and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition, after public notice shall have been given as "least for three months in all the news papers herein "before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit "all preceding payments made on the share or shares "so neglected or refused to be paid, to the use and "benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1st Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.

I WANT to hire a single man, who writes a good hand, understands accounts, and can teach reading, writing, and arithmetic—to such an one, if properly recommended, I will give liberal wages.

J. H. STONE.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to

W. ALEXANDER.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.